now awarded were very low. He suggested that there should be four grades of Vaidyasalas with a grant of Rs. 100, Rs. 75, Rs. 50, and Rs. 35 per mensem for each grade. There were only very few Ezhava Vaidyans in the Department. Ezhavas could not qualify in the Ayurveda College, because they were not admitted into that institution until very recently. Yet there were reputed Ezhava Vaidyans who deserved the sympathetic help of the Government. The Member then reiterated the main points of his representation as below:—

1. that admission to the Ayurveda College should be restricted to those who had a thorough knowledge of Sanskrit;

2. that passed candidates should be granted certificates only after they had gained sufficient experience in the preparation of medicines and the diagnosis of diseases.

3. that reputed Ezhava Vaidyans should be recognised like Government Vaidyans;

4. that more Ezhava Vaidyans should be awarded grants; and

5. that the administration of the Ayurveda Department should be arranged to be conducted on the lines to be laid down by a Council of seven Vaidyans of Kerala, of whom some should possess a knowledge of both the western and the eastern systems of medicine.

115. Medical aid.

Mr. O. N. Krishna Kurup (Member, Municipal Council, Quilon) stated that certain criticisms made by a previous member (Mr. Padmanabhan Martandan) about the working of the Ayurveda Department were baseless and that those criticisms were the result of personal ill-will. The Member also requested that a provision be introduced in the revised Assembly Rules to prevent the recurrence of similar speeches.

He then made the following suggestions for improving the condition of the Ayurveda Department:—

(1) that where there were no suitable buildings to accommodate Vaidyasalas, Government camp sheds might be allowed to be utilised for that purpose;

(2) that the grants now disbursed to Vaidyans might be converted into regular salaries;

(3) that those who were examiners in Ayurveda might also be allowed to grant medical certificates;

(4) that Ayurvedic Pharmacies and Hospitals might be opened at Alleppey, Quilon, Nagercoil and other populous towns and that the Vaidyans appointed to those institutions might be given a pay of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem;

(5) that candidates on passing the Ayurvedic examinations might be appointed to such institutions; and

(6) that the pay of the staff of the department might be revised on a more liberal scale.

The Member next stated that there was a general belief that the administration of the Medical Department was conducted in such a way as to cause great hardship to certain individuals and requested that Drs. K. P. Raman Pillai and Ravi Varma might be given proper encouragement, suited to their qualifications.

He added that there was a rumour that an attempt was being made, on certain flimsy grounds, to cancel the agreement entered into with Messrs. Naire and Naire, London, for the supply of drugs, etc., and prayed that Government might conduct a searching enquiry into the matter. To avoid such complaints he suggested that the Government might themselves undertake direct responsibility in the matter of the importation of foreign drugs.

President's reply.—In the speeches made by members on the above subjects, language which is a little intemperate was used. It is only natural for you, while speaking in haste, to speak with heat, and I shall leave that aside for the present. But if, while reading a manuscript speech, deliberately and carefully written, such

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intemperate language is used, I think it will not be fitting in with the dignity of this Assembly which is twenty years old, the first Day of which you celebrated only the other day. May I say that the points that these members wished to urge on the attention of the Government could have been couched in temperate language?

You spoke about Dr. K. P. Raman Pillai and another doctor who were sent for study in foreign countries. May I inform you that Drs. Raman Pillai and L. A. Ravi Varma, who were only Assistant Surgeons in the Medical Department when they went up for such study, were promoted to the grade of Deputy Surgeons after their return? This was done overlooking the claims of their seniors who had no such foreign study to their credit.

Then you said that encouragement should be given to Ayurveda Vaidyans, and that Government pharmacies should be established in Nagercoil and other centres. Your remarks are noted.

Mr. Krishnan Asan said that a Council consisting of Ayurveda physicians should be formed to make suggestions for improving the administration of the Ayurveda Department. He also gave valuable suggestions for the better working of the Ayurveda College, and referred to the minimum qualifications to be possessed by pupils for admission to the College. All these remarks are noted.

There was also a reference to the working of the Government Ayurveda Pharmacy. The Pharmacy has been established for two purposes, *viz.*, (1) to impart instruction in the preparation of medicines and the treatment of in-patients, and (2) to sell medicines to the public. For the first item you will agree that a pharmacy is indispensable. The second item is under correspondence, and your remarks will be considered when deciding the question.

The accounts of the Ayurveda Department have been audited by the Account Officer, and the report has reached the Government. The report is under the scrutiny of the Government.

One member then said that encouragement should be given to Ezhava physicians. Government are giving encouragement to Ayurveda Vaidyans by the award of grants. In 1098, there were ten Ezhava Vaidyans who were enjoying grants from Government and in 1099 two more Vaidyans belonging to the Ezhava community have been given grants. Now another Ezhava Vaidyan, Kunjiraman of Chinnakkada, has been awarded a grant of Rs. 20. There are now 15 Ezhava employees in the department including Mr. Kunjiraman above referred to. Two of them are grant-in-aid Vaidyans in the first grade, 5 in the second grade and 6 in the third grade, while the other two are teachers in the Ayurveda College. Of the two, one has taken the degree of *Ayurveda Bhushan* from Madras, while the other, Mr. Govindan Vaidyan, has no examination qualification. The Government are giving Ezhavas as much encouragement as possible.

All the other points mentioned in your representation are noted.

IV. PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION, AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRIES, CO-OPERATION AND TRADE—(*Concluded*).

116. Establishment of a pottery on a commercial scale by the Government.

Mr. P. S. Narasimha Aiyar (Member, Pattanapuram taluk) stated that the development of industries in a country depended mainly on the following factors:—(1) availability of raw materials, (2) efficient labour, (3) expert advice, (4) capital, (5) business management, (6) cheap power, (7) easy transport, and (8) demand for finished products.

He stated that there was no dearth of raw materials in the country to start a number of new industries, and that, if the men available were properly trained, they would be found suitable to be in charge of the work entrusted to them. As for expert advice, it was not easy to secure the services of a suitable person without proper and careful selection. As stated in one of the bulletins of the Department of Industries, Madras, a blind faith in the expert did not conduce to the economic freedom of the workmen, nor did the point of

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